

Genus EUHOEUS, Hiimer

Butterfly.— Medium size or small; dark in color, with the under side and the borders of the upper sides beautifully adorned with spots having a metallic luster. The palpi are divergent, longer in the female than in the male. The antennae are stout, rather short, with a gradually thickened club. The eyes are naked. The veins on the fore wing are stout. The accompanying cut gives a clear idea of the neurulation.



Early Stages.— Nothing is known of these.

Three species are reckoned as belonging to the genus, two of them being found sparingly in the extreme southern limits of our fauna. FIG. 128.— Neu-

(i) **Eumaeus atala**, Poey, Plate XXVIII, Fig.

ration of the ge-

22, \$, under side (Atala).

Butterfly.— Easily distinguished by the figure in the plate from all other species except its congener *E. minyas*, Hubner, which can be readily separated from it by its larger size. Expanse, 1.65-1.75 inch.

Early Stages.— These await description.

Atala is found in Florida and Cuba. *Minyas* occurs in southwestern Texas, and thence southward to Brazil.

Genus THECLA, Fabricius (The Hair-streaks)

"These be the pretty genii of the flow'rs,
Daintily fed with honey and pure dew."
HOOD.

Butterfly.— Small or medium-sized; on the upper side often colored brilliantly with iridescent blue or green, sometimes dark brown or reddish; on the under side marked with lines and spots variously disposed, sometimes obscure in color, very frequently most brilliantly colored.

Various subdivisions based upon the neurulation of the wings have been made in the genus in recent years, and

these subdivisions are entitled to be accepted by those who are engaged in a